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It will thus be seen that Sir John Bourinot's book is primarily a study of political development, and mainly of the working out of a form of government. Social and economic conditions, while incidentally referred to, are nowhere much dwelt upon. Sir John is too well informed on both Canadian and American history to fall into many errors in a book of this sort, and his feeling for the relative importance of things is generally sure. We do not think, however, that his treatment of the most important incident in early Canadian history—the Quebec act—is quite satisfactory. The four or five pages devoted to the subject hardly more than hint at the difficulties which the formulation of the act encountered, or the criticisms subsequently passed upon it. Sir John's chief purpose seems to be to prove that the act was not one of which the French Canadians could complain, but bespoke in a remarkable degree the justice and generosity of Great Britain; whereas it is clear that the act riveted upon Canada the problems of race and religion which have vexed the whole course of its subsequent history, and which apparently could have been more easily dealt with in 1774 than at any later time.

Sir John's discussion of the relations between Canada and the United States is, of course, rather pronouncedly British. The praise of the Canadian constitution and Canadian political methods, and, by way of contrast, not infrequent pointing out of ways in which the United States might improve the conduct of its political business are, of course, appropriate, though we do not think that Sir John can have had recent political occurrences in the Dominion particularly in mind, when he emphasizes as he does the relative success of the Canadians in freeing themselves from objectionable political influences. There runs throughout the book, indeed, a clearly perceptible vein of political pleading, of desire to score off an opponent, or show up a questionable political opposition, or defend Canada against its critics, or prove once more its loyalty to the empire. It is all interestingly done, but of course it is not exactly unbiassed history.

Appendices give comparisons, in parallel columns, of the main provisions of the constitutions of Canada and Australia, and a select list of authorities. The maps are credited to the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa.

WILLIAM MACDONALD.

A second edition of the *Manuel de Bibliographie Historique* of M. Charles V. Langlois has just been issued (Paris, Hachette). In the five years that have intervened since the first appearance of this indispensable work our supply of bibliographical aids has been largely increased, and in some fields works of the first importance have been published. One thinks at once of manuals like Gross's *Sources and Literature* and Channing and Hart's *Guide*, of journals such as the *Revue d'Histoire Moderne* and the *Archives Belges*, of the *Bibliotheca Hagiographica* of the Bollandists, the new Italian catalogue, and the French and German indexes to periodicals.

These and a number of lesser works and articles are carefully noted in the new edition, which shows the qualities of completeness, accuracy, and logical classification which we have come to expect from the author. Not only has the information been brought up to date, but the general arrangement has been considerably modified and much of the text re-written. We have noted exceedingly few slips or omissions. The sections devoted to the United States have been notably improved, thanks to a diligent use of the *Guide to the Study of American History* and the *Library Journal*, but the account of the indexes to government publications would be more satisfactory if the author had used and cited Mr. Lane's article in the *Publications of the American Statistical Association* (Vol. VII., p. 40), and one is hardly prepared to find Professor Hart's *Source-Book* enumerated among bibliographies. On the European side, the author has overlooked the discontinuance, with the close of 1898, of the excellent bibliography of ecclesiastical history contained in the *Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte*, and has not called attention to the helpful notes on medieval matters published in the *Neues Archiv*. Mention might well have been made of the various makeshifts to which one must resort in default of systematic current bibliographies of English and American history; indeed the lack of such bibliographies might well have given the opportunity for some comparisons not wholly to the credit of Anglo-American scholarship. When the *Manuel* first appeared, it was announced that the part devoted to the bibliographical tools would be followed by an account of the history and organization of historical studies since the Renaissance. The opening chapter of this second part is included in the present edition, and the remainder is promised shortly. Its early publication is highly desirable, both for its own sake and because the absence of an index and a table of contents seriously interferes with the use of the first part.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

A New Chapter in the Life of Thutmose III. By James Henry Breasted. (Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs, pp. 31.) Professor Breasted's practically new discovery of a text of forty-nine lines, hitherto lost from sight because Brugsch and Maspero, its earlier translators, had been misled into reading it backwards, is a valuable and brilliant contribution to our meagre knowledge regarding the early history of the great conquering king, Thutmose III. The inscription contains an account of his building enterprises and offerings. The introduction, which is published in this monograph with a translation and notes, tends to confirm the much contested conclusions of Sethe presented in his *Untersuchungen*, Band I. (1896), and furnishes further data for the reconstruction of the early Thutmoside reigns. It establishes the conjecture that Thutmose III. was not of royal blood. In his youth he was a priest in the Amon temple at Karnak and later became a prophet. Apparently his only claim to the throne came through his marriage with Hatshepsut, the influential daughter of the reigning king, Thutmose I. Her father also, it

seems, was reigning only by right of marriage with her mother, the royal princess Ahmose. When the queen died, Thutmose III., at a great feast, by collusion with his former associates the powerful Amonite priests, was publicly proclaimed king by the god, who uttered an oracle and transferred to him the royal duties in connection with the ritual. The suddenness and boldness of the dramatic *coup* left Thutmose I. without authority and Thutmose III. master of the throne. Only later did his wife Hatshepsut become co-regent with him. The absence of any allusion to her in the inscription suggests that it was written after her death in the sixteenth year of his reign. The reference to offerings made in his fifteenth year confirms this conclusion. On the other hand, the absence of any mention of his Asiatic campaigns, which began in his twenty-second year, establishes the date of this important inscription between his sixteenth and twenty-second year. Only on the basis of such scholarly, fundamental work as is found in this monograph, and of which in this especial field there has in the past been a woeful lack, can a reliable history of ancient Egypt be constructed.

CHARLES F. KENT.

The Legal Protection of Woman Among the Ancient Germans. [Doctoral dissertation, University of Chicago.] By William Rullkoetter. (University of Chicago Press, 1901, pp. 96.) This thesis is, aside from certain errors of style, of judgment and of conclusion, a useful summary of available material concerning the legal protection and the status of women among the ancient Germans. As to style, it is thoroughly unscientific; the writer is at once a special pleader and a panegyrist. He is the advocate for the superiority of the German people and the exponent of "The eternal womanly." All this would have been fitting in a popular article upon Teutonic women but is out of place in a doctor's dissertation. The author is sometimes carried beyond his depth by his advocacy and accepts too literally and credits too trustingly the statements of his authorities, the creditableness of some of which is at least open to question. Errors arise from his indiscriminate use of uncredited excerpts and his utter disregard of the element of time-of-occurrence in its relation to proof. In collecting data, Mr. Rullkoetter has shown great energy and he has accomplished much in gathering from old laws and records valuable information. He has shown skill in the fitting together of the myriad scraps that make up his mosaic, but he has not been so careful in matching their colors. His work is, therefore, a patchwork, neatly joined it is true, but abounding in discordant facts. Mr. Rullkoetter seems to use as his own work the foot-notes of standard authorities, and though, as far the present reviewer has verified these foot-notes, they are cited correctly, yet we should have preferred that our author's citations might have been wholly the result of his own investigation. In using illustration and fact Mr. Rullkoetter seems to have no appreciation of the effect of time and progress upon evidence. He will bolster up a theory

with an assortment of facts grouped in one paragraph with no reference as to their dates. Yet these may and do vary from the first century before Christ to the nineteenth century after, and have no more common bearing on the case than a general resemblance in external form. The author has divided his work into chapters. In each he shows a slavish adherence to one or two standard authorities and around the theory of these he has grouped the thoughts of other and sometimes differing authorities with strange and contradictory results.

Mr. Rullkoetter has, however, made a substantial addition to the apparatus by which we may conveniently study woman in the period he has chosen. He has laid a stable foundation for a work upon society in the early Germanic period. By this thesis he has shown ability to produce such a volume. We hope that this ability will find early opportunity and exercise.

GUY CARLETON LEE.

Under the title *Histoire de l'Inquisition au Moyen Âge* (Paris, Société Nouvelle de Librairie, 1900, Vol. I., pp. xl, 631) M. Salomon Reinach has begun a translation of Mr. Henry C. Lea's great work on the medieval inquisition. The idea of a French edition was suggested by the proceedings in the Dreyfus case, and the controversies growing out of it, and the publication at a low price is evidently designed to facilitate the use of the book as anti-clerical campaign literature. Mr. Lea has, however, insisted upon the preservation of the scientific spirit of the original, and the pointing of the modern moral is confined to an occasional footnote. In general the French version gives a satisfactory reproduction; some notes and corrections have been inserted by the author and translator, and the appendix of documents is omitted. Scholars familiar with the American edition will find most to interest them in the brief account of the "historiography of the inquisition" prepared for the translation by Professor Paul Fredericq of the University of Ghent, and those among us who take pride in this splendid monument of American scholarship will be gratified at the generous recognition which the eminent Belgian, himself one of the most distinguished historians of the inquisition, gives to Mr. Lea's work. Appearing in 1888, shortly after Molinier had pronounced such an undertaking almost chimerical, the *History of the Inquisition in the Middle Ages* at once took rank as an accepted authority; and it still remains, in the words of a recent German critic whose opinion Fredericq quotes as the judgment of the specialists of every country, "the most extensive, the most profound, and the most thorough history of the inquisition which we possess." Fredericq concludes with an enumeration of the many special studies in this field which have been published in the past twelve years, and expresses the hope that Mr. Lea may some day bring out a second edition which will incorporate their results. Such a revision would be welcome, but a more pressing need is the great history of the Spanish inquisition upon which Mr. Lea has been so long engaged and which only he can write.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

A work which is intended primarily for Dante scholars, but which will be found very useful for every student of the thirteenth century in Italy is *Arte, Scienza e Fede ai Giorni di Dante* (Milan, Hoepli). It consists of eight lectures delivered last year by eminent specialists before the Dante Society of Milan. Thus Pasquale del Giudice deals with Italian feudalism, Nino Tamassia with the life of the people, and Luigi Rocca with the Papacy and the Church; Paul Sabatier writes with fervor in French on St. Francis and the religious movement; Professor Felice Tocco analyzes with extraordinary clearness the currents of philosophic thought; Michele Scherillo discusses Dante and the study of classic poetry; Francesco Novati describes court life and poetry; and Francesco Flamini treats of popular poets and poetry. Nor should the general introduction by Gaetano Negri, President of the Royal Lombard Institute, be overlooked. Each essay is followed by an appendix containing full notes and references which testify to the writers' scholarship. The literary excellence which characterizes most of the volume will surprise readers who have not kept pace with recent Italian progress in humane studies.

The eight treatises on Latin versification which Giovanni Mari has edited in *I Trattati Medievali di Rithmica Latina* (Milan, Hoepli) are of interest chiefly to students of medieval metrics. It is true that these treatises, like the similar manuals of prose composition, introduce a large number of illustrative examples, but the poetical value of such illustrations is very slight and they tell us provokingly little concerning the life of their time. Even the *Ars Rithmica* of Jean de Garlande, who took an active part in the busy life of the University of Paris and wrote voluminously on all kinds of grammatical and rhetorical subjects, is, like the rest of his bad verse, singularly disappointing to the student of medieval culture. Of course all this is no fault of Signore Mari; from a metrical point of view the texts deserved publication, and the edition gives evidence of the sound scholarship which we should expect from a pupil of so eminent a medievalist as Francesco Novati. There is abundant opportunity for work of this quality in the somewhat neglected field of medieval Latin literature.

C. H. H.

Lives of Great Italians, by Frank Horridge (London, T. Fisher Unwin; Boston, L. C. Page and Co.), is a volume of biographical essays on Dante, Petrarch, Carmagnola, Machiavelli, Michel Angelo Buonarroti, Galileo, Goldoni, Alfieri, Cavour and Victor Emanuel. The essays on Petrarch, Machiavelli and Michel Angelo fill nearly 300 of the 470 pages, but none of them has much value for the serious historical reader. Mr. Horridge seems painstaking, but he has neither the original point of view nor the incisive style required of a biographer who wishes to appeal to a popular audience.

The *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, new series, Vol. XIV. (Longmans, pp. 372), opens with a presidential address by Dr.

A. W. Ward. Mr. C. H. Firth essays a new account of the battle of Dunbar. A careful study of the old evidence, combined with the new evidence afforded by a contemporary picture-plan of the battle, which he has recently found in the Bodleian Library, and which he attributes to Payne Fisher, has led him to believe that the two armies were posted in a somewhat different position, and that the battle was fought in a somewhat different way, from what is generally supposed. Miss Kate Norgate discusses the evidence for the alleged condemnation of King John by the Court of France in 1202. She has adopted M. Bémont's conclusion that the condemnation of 1203 is fictitious, and believes that the condemnation of 1202 rests solely on Ralph Coggeshall and is likewise fictitious. Mr. Walter Frewen Lord, in an acute and learned essay, which won the Alexander prize for 1899, sets forth minutely the development of political parties during the reign of Queen Anne. He takes, without fully supporting it by positive evidence, a higher view of the queen's capacity and character than is usually assumed. Miss Frances G. Davenport illustrates the Decay of Villeinage in East Anglia, by a careful study of the unpublished records of the manor of Fornsett, co. Norfolk. Mrs. D'Arcy Collyer contributes Notes on the Diplomatic Correspondence between England and Russia, in the first half of the eighteenth century, which have a close relation to her volume of the papers of Lord Buckinghamshire, noticed on a previous page of the present volume (p. 587). Mr. C. Raymond Beazley discourses on the Pilgrimage of the Archimandrite Daniel of Kiev to the Holy Land about A.D. 1106-1107. Mr. W. J. Corbett discusses elaborately and in a very interesting manner the Tribal Hidage, printed in Birch's *Cartularium*, I. 414, and discussed of late by Professor Maitland in his *Domesday Book and Beyond*. The remainder of the volume is occupied with criticisms of I. S. Leadam's papers on the inquisitions of depopulation in 1517 and the *Domesday of Inclosures*. Mr. Edwin F. Gay criticizes Mr. Leadam's arguments as based on insufficient evidence; and Mr. Leadam replies.

Mr. A. J. Grant contributes two new volumes to the Cambridge Historical Series edited by Mr. G. W. Prothero on *The French Monarchy, 1483-1789* (Cambridge University Press, 1900, pp. 311, 314). He has succeeded in his purpose of giving "a fair and impartial account of the chief events of French history both domestic and foreign, during the period covered by these volumes." The wars foreign and civil fill at least half of the work, a proportion amply supported by tradition. The writer neither claims nor exhibits any originality, and contents himself in the main with a very clear and pertinent summary of what is to be found in the standard general treatises, French and English. He has neglected the technical contributions to the subject, which might have leavened the more discursive and popular treatises. There is no mention in his bibliography of Clamageran, Gomel or Babeau. The elder De Tocqueville's antiquated *Histoire Philosophique de Louis XV.* finds a place, but nothing is said of Jobez, who has used the archives to good

purpose. The best books leave us often at sea; why even mention popular accounts for the general reader, written with Gallic lightheartedness half a century since?

It is certainly a difficult task to give a satisfactory picture of the complicated organization of France in a single introductory chapter of sixteen pages. The author might, however, have appropriated for so important a matter some of the many succeeding pages devoted to foreign wars or at least have been more careful in his statements. It makes a bad impression to find at the very beginning that "the system of intendants dates from Richelieu" (even if the writer doubtfully takes it back later), that the nobles were exempt from the *gabelle*, and that "every one in France not belonging to the privileged classes had to buy a certain quantity of salt." Machiavelli is quoted as asserting that France had 146 bishoprics. There were but 121 dioceses in 1789, including the so-called "foreign clergy" and Corsica—and dioceses are strangely permanent divisions. The annates are defined as "the income of the first year after each new appointment."

Germany is spoken of as "torn by the Lutheran movement" before the election of Charles V., and Hadrian VI. is called a Spaniard, although the unfortunate Utrecht professor was towards sixty before he went south. Yet in spite of these slips the story is well told in the main, although it would seem with a somewhat heavy heart.

J. H. R.

The Protestant Interest in Cromwell's Foreign Relations (Heidelberg, 1900, pp. viii, 93) is the title of a Heidelberg thesis prepared by Dr. J. N. Bowman under the supervision of Professor Bernhard Erdmannsdörffer, whose sudden and unexpected death has recently been announced. If the subject is unusually broad for a doctor's thesis, it is also unusually interesting. Dr. Bowman was compelled to examine personally the greater part of the diplomatic papers of the Interregnum in order to sift out the material which had to do with his part of the subject. He very properly gave particular attention to the Protector's relations with the Baltic States, especially with Sweden, and made a journey to Stockholm to examine the Swedish archives. The material of greatest interest which he found there was the dispatches of the Swedish ambassadors in London, which have never been examined before from this point of view. One could wish that he had given us more copious extracts from them, since they have not been printed and are accessible only in the form of summaries in Kalling's valuable but scarce little work on Bonde's embassy and in Pufendorff's great work on Charles X. Dr. Bowman mentions Kalling but strangely fails to mention Pufendorff.

After a concise review of Cromwell's relations with the chief states of Europe, carefully noting in each case the rôle played by the Protestant interest, the author presents us with a convenient summary of his conclusions. It is well known that Cromwell lived in constant fear of the renewal of the religious wars and that he was anxious to unite the Protestant states in a general defensive alliance. While it is now known that

his fears were baseless, the union of such extended territories under the two branches of the Catholic house of Hapsburg lent some color to them. His religious zeal therefore very naturally found vent in an anti-Hapsburg policy, in which however the religious element was but one of several causes of antagonism, and in the author's opinion, by no means the dominant one. The Protestant interest was swallowed up in this anti-Hapsburg policy, and apart from this, the author believes, played no great rôle in the actual course of events. Or, as he expresses it, in speeches and in conversation the Protestant interest had first place, but it "loses this foremost position when looked at from the standpoint of his action and diplomacy." Dr. Bowman distinguishes however between this general Protestant interest, as he calls it, and the interference of Cromwell in favor of persecuted Protestants in Catholic states, where the Protector appears as the effective champion of toleration.

The pamphlet has the usual number of typographical errors to be expected in an English work printed in Germany, some of which unfortunately have crept into the foot-notes, making it not always easy to verify the references. There are, too, an astonishing number of inaccuracies in the quotations, which, though usually trifling in character, are nevertheless a distinct blemish. The pamphlet is to be recommended to all who are specially interested in the Cromwellian period. Unfortunately, it is already out of print.

GUERNSEY JONES.

A knowledge of Mazzini's writings is indispensable to an understanding of the undercurrents of European history and politics from 1830 to 1870, for he was not only the recognized leader of the "Revolution" in Italy and the chief foreign adviser of the French Reds, but he was also the friend of Herzen, the Russian revolutionist, and of the Spanish Republicans. An excellent volume of selections from Mazzini's writings has been made by Signora Jessie White Mario with the title *Scritti Scelti di Giuseppe Mazzini* (Florence, G. C. Sansoni). It contains representative specimens of Mazzini's personal, literary, political and philosophical writings. The historical student will find among them documents of great importance, such as the letter to Charles Albert, the Statutes of Young Italy, the terrific invective addressed to De Tocqueville and Falloux, and passages from some of the famous pamphlets, "Faith in the Future," "Italy and Rome," etc. Signora Mario adds greatly to the value of the selections by furnishing biographical and other notes, in which she gives from her personal knowledge many facts that hardly anyone else now living could give. So the volume is Mazzinian through and through.

Italian Influences. By Eugene Schuyler. (New York, Scribner, 1901, pp. 435.) This volume contains twenty-three articles by the late Eugene Schuyler. Three-quarters of them were contributed to the *Nation* in the years 1887-1889, and they all have a real cosmopolitan flavor, be-

fitting an author who was at home in many lands and cultivated in many literatures. They throw side-lights on several historical events, and are specially rich in literary gossip and allusion. Mr. Schuyler delighted to go to some out-of-the-way place and there read up at his leisure whatever of interest he could find about it. Thus at Albenga Madame de Genlis is his subject, at Savona he describes the captivity of Pope Pius VII., at San Benedetto he searches for news of some of the mountain lords of Dante's time. His paper on Prince Jem, son of Sultan Mohammed, and conspicuous in Italy as well as in the East at the end of the fifteenth century, contains, perhaps, more historical matter than any of the others. In the main, literary themes predominate. Thus, for instance, one paper is devoted to Landor on Italy, another to George Sand, a third to Dickens in Genoa, a fourth to Shelley with Byron. The story of Milton's Leonora, daughter of the "Siren" Adriana Basile, introduces us to the court life of the Gonzagas at Mantua, to the papal court under Clement IX., and to Paris in Mazarin's time. Madame de Staël and "Corinne," Désirée, wife of Bernadotte, Samuel Rogers, Hawthorne, Mrs. Browning, and Canova are discussed in other essays. There is an account of Europe and its saints, and of St. Simon of Trent, about whose martyrdom Mr. Schuyler unearths much quaint information. Purely descriptive is the essay on Castrocaro, a remote bath not far from Forlì; but even here Mr. Schuyler delves into the chronicles for the medieval history of the place, and he also speaks in passing of Passatore, famous as a bandit during the middle of the nineteenth century, and believed by the peasantry to be the son of Pius IX. and some duchess. Mr. Schuyler's description of the celebration of the University of Bologna in 1888 is vivid and vigorous, and contains a striking picture of Carducci delivering the great address of the festival. Papers on Bologna in the eighteenth century, on Carducci's Dante lectures, on Smollett in search of health, and on Canova, complete the contents of this very interesting volume, no mere summary of which can do justice to its interest. Mr. Schuyler's writing resembles the conversation of a cultivated gentleman, who tells a story, or criticizes a book, or communicates a bit of strange lore, not primarily to instruct but to entertain; and he succeeds. Essayists of this temper are always rare, particularly at a time when specialism tends to turn out men who are too emphatic to be genial, and too cautious to be enthusiastic. Mr. Schuyler's book ought to be indispensable to any one who travels intelligently in Italy. An excellent index puts its miscellaneous information within reach of everybody.

W. R. T.

Eugene Schuyler; Selected Essays. With a memoir by Evelyn Schuyler Schaeffer (Scribner, 1901, pp. 364). Though this volume scarcely touches on historical themes, it gives us a vivacious and pleasing sketch of the life of one whose well-known works on *Peter the Great*, *Turkestan* and *American Diplomacy* justly entitle him to recognition in this magazine. The Memoir, gracefully written with the affectionate

and sympathetic spirit of a sister, occupies more than half of the volume, and forms its most valuable feature. Copious extracts from Mr. Schuyler's letters and diary gives us vivid pictures of his busy life in many lands and disclose his temper and spirit. Consul at Moscow, at Revel, at Birmingham, secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, consul-general at Constantinople and at Rome, chargé d'affaires at Bucharest, minister to Greece, Servia and Roumania, diplomatic agent and consul-general at Cairo, his varied experiences furnished a rich harvest to his eager and acquisitive mind. Facile in mastering languages, intensely interested in the political complications of Eastern Europe, possessed of rare social gifts, by his letters and his despatches he threw a flood of light on the events which made his period of public service in the East interesting and important.

Doubtless the most valuable public service which he rendered was the presentation to Europe and the world of the first authentic and official description of the massacres of Bulgarians by the Turks in 1876. Sir Henry Elliot, the British ambassador at Constantinople, refused to give credence to the reports sent by missionaries in Bulgaria of the cruelty of the Turks. Great Britain was at that time earnestly supporting the Turkish government, and was unwilling that it should be condemned by English public opinion. Mr. Schuyler, then consul-general at Constantinople, visited Bulgaria to see with his own eyes what had happened. His report startled all Europe, and prepared it to expect the Russo-Turkish war which followed.

During his journey into Central Asia which prepared him to write his *Turkestan*, his sharp eye detected malfeasance on the part of high Russian officials, and he made known the leading facts. As he was then secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, he might well have expected to hear some complaints from the Russian government. To its credit be it said, the government instead of censuring him called some of its delinquent officers to account.

The most important of the three essays in the volume is one describing a visit to Tolstoi. The last one, on "The Lost Plant," indicates that Mr. Schuyler would in all probability have produced successful works in fiction, if he had given himself to that branch of literature.

He was buried at Venice, where he suddenly died at the age of fifty. Had his life been spared, we cannot but think that he might have filled some of the more important diplomatic posts with advantage to his country. He would doubtless have made further valuable contributions to our literature.

J. B. A.

The second volume of the *Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology* contains two papers: the first by Cosmos Mindeleff is entitled "Navaho Houses," the second by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, "Archaeological Expedition to Arizona in 1895." A brief description of the large Navaho Reservation is given and the opinion expressed that those Navahos west of the divide are superior in culture to those east

of it. They are not nomadic by nature but by necessity, for the conditions of the climate require a seasonal migration to and from the mountains for those who pursue the principal vocation of the tribe, namely, herding sheep and goats. Unlike the pueblo Amerinds the families live separately in scattered and hidden "hogans." The horses and cattle belong to the men and everything else to the women. The old clan boundaries are disappearing but each family has a definite locality where its flocks may graze and where water may be obtained, the latter being the key to the distribution of the people as it is everywhere throughout the Southwest. There is an unbroken range of these hogans from the merest summer shelter to the well-built winter hut with its framework of timbers and covering of earth. The details of the buildings and the ceremonies attending their dedication are described. The housewarmings are of a social and religious character, but they are being abandoned and even the house itself is losing its typical character and assuming the white man's pattern.

The greater part of the volume is devoted to Dr. Fewkes's paper which describes the ruins of two localities: Verde Valley and Tusayan. After giving a classification of the ruins the author supplements the account of the Verde ruins by Cosmos Mindeleff in the *Thirteenth Annual Report* by a description of the cliff-houses of the Red-rocks. The general features of the Tusayan ruins are outlined and two ruins, Awatobi and Sikyatki, which were thoroughly explored, are described at length. Awatobi was destroyed in 1700 and therefore falls within the historic period for Tusayan, but Sikyatki is wholly prehistoric. The latter lies nearer the present inhabited pueblos but not much traditional knowledge concerning it is retained by the Hopi. From both ruins many beautiful specimens of pottery were obtained that far excel the best fictile products of the modern villages. Most of this ware was obtained from the cemeteries. It may be classified as: 1. Coiled and indented ware; 2. Smooth undecorated ware; 3. Polished decorated ware; a. Yellow. b. Red. c. Black-and-white. Dr. Fewkes devotes about half the paper to the "palaeography of the pottery." The ceramic ware from Sikyatki is especially rich in picture-writing and he gives a very ingenious interpretation of the manners, customs and religious conceptions of the Sikyatkians from this source. A surprisingly large number of symbols were employed by these ancient Hopi and their decipherment would be an all but hopeless task to anyone less familiar with their modern survivals than Dr. Fewkes. It is noteworthy that symbolism rather than realism was the predominant feature of this archaic decoration. Few representations of the human figure are found and the author is of the opinion that its portrayal was of late development in Hopi art: such examples as are found occur in the interior of food-basins. Figures of quadrupeds are not abundant, reptiles are not very common and resemble those appearing in modern decoration. Figures of butterflies and moths are numerous and sometimes quite realistic though usually symbolized by triangles as at the present day upon wedding blankets and the like.

The paper is elaborately illustrated, many of the plates being colored reproductions of hand paintings. While the paper is a model of scientific description nevertheless the style is entertaining and trenchant.

FRANK RUSSELL.

Thomas Jefferson, by Thomas E. Watson. [Beacon Biographies.] (Boston: Small, Maynard and Co., 1900, pp. xv, 150.) In reading this attractive sketch it is of interest and of importance to keep in mind its author's position of leadership in a party which claims Jefferson as its founder.

A brief chronological table and a descriptive bibliography will prove serviceable to the many whom Mr. Watson's graceful introduction will incite to a closer acquaintance with his hero. However brief, the bibliography should not have failed to mention Ford's edition of Jefferson's *Writings*.

The man's portrait is sketched with telling strokes. It is remarkable that so few pages can give so comprehensive an understanding of the immense versatility of the man, of the range of his interests and information, and of his great and manifold services to state and nation. But Mr. Watson is master of a style at once terse and vivid; it is to be regretted that it is also not infrequently both undignified and intemperate.

Jefferson's failings are treated with a remarkable lightness of touch; indeed his innocence is at times emphasized at the expense of his insight. Scant acknowledgment is made of any constructive work upon which Jefferson was privileged to build. The most extended reference to Washington is an anecdote the sole point of which is to make "his own personal brand of austere dignity" seem ridiculous in comparison with Jefferson's loose unconventionality. Of the many allusions to Hamilton there is but one that is not acrid and atrabilious. He is ever the "political trader," the "adventurer," the "upstart," who with "his corrupt squadron of henchmen" is "striving to put the United States under the heels of Great Britain." In every feature of Hamilton's financial policy Mr. Watson can see nothing but a British enormity which Hamilton servilely imported with the deliberate intention that here "as in England," it might "fix a perpetual debt, an everlasting burden on the back of 'the mob' who were thus held in bondage from age to age, laboring patiently for those who owned the debt."

In short, Mr. Watson's avowed purpose, "to steer clear of the controversial,"—a thing almost impossible in narrating the life of one of the greatest of party leaders,—finds its accomplishment only in the heaping of epithets and innuendoes upon Jefferson's opponents. He has "tried to write just as the truth seems to be;" but it may be questioned whether the smoke of the political battle has not distorted the vision.

GEORGE H. HAYNES.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, seventh series, Vol. I. (Boston, the Society, pp. xxxviii, 389). Upon the first exami-

nation of this volume of "Jefferson Papers" one cannot wholly escape a feeling of disappointment that no more has been printed of the collection. Mr. Coolidge's gift to the Society, of the letters not embraced in the mass purchased by the federal government in 1848, included three thousand or more letters. Hardly more than 200 are here printed. It is true that the act of 1848 intended that the line should be drawn between public and private papers, and that these are mostly private. Yet one cannot help feeling that a society which, in its volumes of the Winthrop Papers, seemed disposed to print much that was insignificant, might have given us more of the letters of and to Jefferson. But 1800 is not of equal importance with 1700 in the eyes of historical societies, and we must be grateful for what we have. We certainly have a very interesting volume. The varied interests of the many-sided Jefferson,—interests political, literary, scientific, educational, and agricultural—all find illustration. The letters addressed to him are about as numerous as those from his pen. The series begins in 1770, and ends but a month before Jefferson's death. The last dozen letters, between the old man and his granddaughter and her husband, living in Boston, are particularly pleasing in their pictures of New England conditions and their evidence of Jefferson's interest in them. Of earlier letters, there is especial interest in those of Stockdale, the London publisher, relative to the *Notes on Virginia*, in one from Eli Whitney, relating to his great invention, and in nearly a score of excellent letters from William Short. There is a letter from the wife of Jefferson's old friend John Page, which shows curious plans made for Page's last months and for the education of his children, by continuing the office of commissioner of loans to him or to members of the family or rich friends, Thomas Taylor or Benjamin Harrison of Berkley, who would agree to turn over the salary to Mrs. Page. Letters from Thomas Cooper are always vivacious. Also, there are letters from George Ticknor and others, concerning the University.

Of the strictly political letters of Jefferson himself, the most interesting is that of June 1, 1798, to John Taylor of Caroline, the famous letter in which Jefferson dissuades from disunion suggested on the ground of the Alien and Sedition Laws. That it has been printed before, in all three of the collections of Jefferson's writings, is no bar to its being printed here, for it is not printed correctly in any of the three. The tale is a curious one. In the Randolph edition of 1829, made mostly from press copies, Jefferson quotes Taylor as having said "that it was not unwise now to estimate the separate mass of Virginia and North Carolina, with a view to their separate existence" (III. 393). In the Washington edition, (IV. 245), the reading is the same. Mr. Ford, (VII. 263), prints the same words (1896). In 1894 Mr. W. W. Henry, who in his *Patrick Henry* had on the basis of this letter called Taylor "a confessed disunionist," retracted the expression in a communication to the *Virginia Magazine*, (I. 325), having learned, from a note of George Tucker's in the *Southern Literary Messenger* for 1838 (II. 344) that the true reading should be "that it was not *unusual* now," etc., a very dif-

ferent statement. Mr. Henry's note escaped Mr. Ford's notice, but learning of Tucker's before his seventh volume came out, he has inserted a slip, incorrectly giving Tucker's reading as "that it is not *usual* now," and adding that no proof is produced beyond the "mere assertion of Mr. Tucker," and that, the press-copy having been destroyed, "it is now impossible to verify the facts." In the volume now under review, the letter is printed from the original sent to John Taylor. It reads "un-usual." There are other important differences between this and the Randolph text. The notes to this volume do not show close familiarity with the Virginia of Jefferson's time.

The Life of James Dwight Dana, Scientific Explorer, Mineralogist, Geologist, Zoologist, Professor in Yale University, by Daniel C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University. (Harper, 1899, pp. xii, 409.) This book will be welcomed by multitudes of former students at Yale, who remember Professor Dana with reverence and affection, as well as by his personal and professional friends in many lands. It is the life-story of a remarkable man, and the narrative displays all the sympathy and catholicity of spirit, the versatility of mind and the vivacity of style for which President Gilman is noted. The work is embellished with several portraits of Dana, and contains in a second part a considerable selection from his scientific correspondence with Darwin, Gray, Agassiz and others.

Professor Dana was undoubtedly a great man, in endowment, in character, in industry, and in the impulse given by him to scientific studies in America. Yet somehow, one hardly knows why, he does not seem so impressive a figure in this biography as he did in the flesh. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the material of the book is spread out somewhat thinly, and in places diluted or supplemented by matter only remotely related to its subject. Perhaps it is due to the fact that several of the themes with which Dana was earnestly engaged, in science, philanthropy and theology, no longer interest us or have taken on different forms. Possibly it may be due in part to the inevitable comparison suggested between the subject of the book and so epoch-making a mind as Darwin. Nevertheless, no one can read the work without gaining a fresh sense alike of Dana's intellectual and moral greatness, and of the immense and beneficent advance in science which, during the sixty years of his activity, he witnessed and did so much to stimulate and direct.

The de Forests of Avesnes (and of New Netherland); A Huguenot Thread in American Colonial History, by J. W. De Forest (New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor Co., 1900, pp. xx, 288). In the preface the author disclaims any intention of producing a complete family history of the Avenese de Forests in Europe and America, which he declares a more serious labor than he cares to confront. He states his purpose to be merely "to discover the origin of the family,

and to trace it from that origin down to its establishment in the New World ; to indicate the lineage which sprang from the ancestral emigrant, and to push one lineage down to the middle of the nineteenth century." His book is therefore chiefly genealogical in character, and is of special interest only to readers belonging to or connected with the De Forest family. The completeness of the information here given appears to be largely enhanced by researches instituted by the author not only among the rare books but among the manuscripts of European libraries, some of them seldom consulted by students. To the general reader the chief value of the book is connected with the three or four chapters bearing upon the first colonization of New Amsterdam, the present New York. It was shown by Dr. Charles W. Baird, in his *History of the Huguenot Emigration to America*, that the "Walloons and Frenchmen" (Huguenots) from Leyden who sailed from Holland to the mouth of the Hudson in 1623 (1624) were in all probability the same, with few exceptions, as the company for whom Jesse de Forest and his associates, a little over a year before, had sought permission of the King of England, through the English ambassador to the Netherlands, to settle somewhere in Virginia, that monarch's domains in the New World. Their petition is still extant, and Baird printed it, together with a photographic copy of the round-robin, signed by the petitioners with their own hands, which is still preserved in the British Public Record Office. Unfortunately no similar list of the company that actually went to New Netherland under the auspices of the Dutch States General is known to be in existence. The author of the present volume himself (page 65) is reluctantly compelled to confess: "De Forest's report of his enrollment of colonists has been sought for in vain by the Hague officials." He has been equally unsuccessful in solving the question where his ancestor died ; for it is clear that whereas Jesse de Forest seems to have been the prime mover both in the application to the English and in that to the Dutch, he never reached New Amsterdam himself, though members of his family and his son-in-law, De la Montagne, did. The author thinks it probable that he died in South America.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cruikshank of Fort Erie continues his *Documentary History of the Campaign on the Niagara Frontier in 1812* by a new part (pp. 344, published by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society) marked Part IV. on the cover, Part II. on the title-page, and covering the months of October, November and December. The collection of documents is elaborate, and seems complete. They are derived from the Canadian archives and those of the State of New York, but also in large part from books and newspapers in wide variety.

Mr. Leonard Magruder Passano, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a Marylander, has written for school use a small *History of*

Maryland (Baltimore, W. J. C. Dulany Co., pp. 245) which has many excellences. It is very brief; the narrative text is of but 180 pages, and many of these are occupied with pictures (the portraits not well executed). The narrative is well written, conspicuously free from all false notes of exaggerated American or Maryland patriotism, fair and sensible. It is composed, too, with remarkable intelligence as to what matters are worth including in a text-book, and what are the best traits in the character and career of the colony and state. It is not the conventional school-book. The list of books for reading might well be extended and annotated. The present constitution of Maryland, a very long document, is printed in an appendix. This is now not unusual in text-books of state history; but it may be questioned whether children get any good from the full details of most parts of these now verbose instruments, and whether it would not be a better plan to give the full text of the most important provisions, and summaries of the rest.

School History of Mississippi, for use in Public and Private Schools, by Franklin L. Riley, Ph.D., Professor of History, University of Mississippi, Secretary of the Mississippi Historical Society. (Richmond, Va.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Co., 1900, pp. 348 and appendix.) Professor Riley's book is intended for a secondary school text-book. The author has been very successful in sketching the varied episodes of Mississippi's history in clear and strong outlines. The narrative is not overburdened with details. The literary style is simple and unadorned. The illustrations are fair and the maps very good. Some of them are copies of originals which are contemporary with the facts which they are used to illustrate.

Prominent in the early history of Mississippi is the question of its southern boundary, which was not extended to the Gulf until 1810-1812. The territorial period (1802-1817) culminated in separation from the settlements on the Tombigbee and statehood for the western half. The period from 1817 to 1850 is the most peculiar and diversified. The Indian titles were extinguished; the northern counties were organized; the southern counties lost their political preponderance; and jealous sectionalism prevailed until it was swallowed up in the pride which the state justly felt in the career of its gallant First Regiment under Colonel Jefferson Davis in the Mexican war. This was also the period of the democratized constitution (1832); of banks, "flush times" and repudiation; and of the limitation of the interstate slave traffic. The question of secession occupied the whole of the decade before the war.

It is only in the treatment of the very last period, "A Decade of Progress (1890-1900)," that Professor Riley is disappointing. A stranger would not suspect from his statements how critical one of the innovations in the new constitution was nor why Senator George needed to make a brilliant defence of the state in Congress. Why does the author not state plainly that the Mississippians were dissatisfied with universal manhood suffrage and give a fair and candid account of their rea-

sons therefor? The new provisions have now been in operation for ten years and seem to give general satisfaction to those who made them. It would seem that the question is a closed one in the state. Do not the children of the state, both white and black, deserve to know the very best reasons for the step? If the people outside of the state still have two opinions about it, all the more reason why a state historian who is so fair as Professor Riley has shown himself to be in all other topics should describe it fully and dispassionately.

FREDERICK W. MOORE.

Vol. III. of the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society* (pp. 380) edited by the secretary, Professor Franklin L. Riley, and printed for the society at Oxford, Mississippi, contains several substantial contributions to a knowledge of the history of the State. Easily first in importance in civil history are Mr. Riley's own papers, well "documentirt," on the Location of the Boundaries of Mississippi, and on the Transition from Spanish to American Control in that region, and a history of banking in Mississippi by Professor Charles H. Brough. Dr. Eugene W. Hilgard's account of the Geological and Agricultural Survey of Mississippi is also of value. A high importance must attach to General Stephen D. Lee's papers on the Campaign of Vicksburg, from April 15 to the battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, inclusive, and on the siege. There are some biographical papers which are useful—and some rhetorical papers which are not.

Nova Scotia Archives, II. A Calendar of Two Letter-Books and One Commission-Book in the Possession of the Government of Nova Scotia, 1713-1741. Edited by Archibald M. MacMechan, Ph.D., Professor of English Language and Literature at Dalhousie College (Halifax, pp. 270). In 1868 the late Dr. T. B. Akins brought out, at the instance of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, a volume of documents from those provincial archives which he had collected, arranged, bound, indexed and catalogued with so much care. Upon recent representations from the Nova Scotia Historical Society, Dr. MacMechan was employed to edit another volume from the same collection of documents. Those pieces which he has chosen are among the oldest possessed by the province, and were in some danger of perishing. They are also of high intrinsic value. The first two are letter-books kept at Annapolis, 1713-1717 and 1717-1742, by Caulfeild and subsequent governors, and a commission-book, kept there from May, 1720, to December, 1741, containing also many orders, proclamations, instructions, etc. The processes of English government in Nova Scotia during the era of Walpole are well illustrated by the volume.

A plan of Annapolis Royal and the fort at the time of the capture in 1710 is added from a contemporary manuscript. The book is edited in a careful and scholarly manner.